

ELECTION ORDERED

By the Democratic State Executive Committee

IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT

To Fill Out the Unexpired Term in Congress of the Late Congressman J. Wm. Stokes.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in Columbia last Thursday. When the committee was called to order Col. Jones stated the object of the meeting to be the arrangement of a primary to nominate some one to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Stokes.

- List of names: Abbeville—W. Jones, Aiken—W. Williams, Anderson—J. Perry Glenn, Beaufort—E. T. LaFite, Beaufort—G. Duncan B. Hinger, Beaufort—J. P. Cunningham, Chester—T. J. Cunningham, Clarendon—Louis A. Jones, Darlington—A. L. A. Peritt, Fairfield—T. H. Kitchers, Florence—D. H. Traxler, Greenwood—D. H. Magill, Horry—J. A. McDermott, Kershaw—J. C. Richards, Lancaster—J. J. Williams, Laurens—N. B. Dial, Lexington—D. J. Griffith, Marion—S. G. Miles, Marlboro—W. D. Evans, Newberry—Cole L. Beve, Orangeburg—W. O. Tatum, Pickens—R. F. Smith, Richland—Willie Jones, Sumter—R. D. Lee, York—C. Wilborn.

Mr. R. D. Lee of Sumter then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the date of the Democratic primary election in the seventh congressional district be fixed for the last Tuesday in August, being the 27th of the month.

Resolved, That the Democratic campaign in said district be opened on the first day of August and continue to the 24th day of August.

Resolved, That the dates and places of the campaign meeting be as follows: (To be inserted by committee.) He also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic county chairmen in the counties and parts of counties of the seventh congressional district are hereby instructed and requested to make all necessary arrangements for the primary election and for the meetings.

Resolved, That the candidates be assessed \$50 each, as in the regular primary payable on the day that campaign opens.

Mr. Tatum thought the date named rather early; that the last of September would suit better. He moved to amend by changing to make it the middle of September.

On motion of Mr. Magill the whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of the members from the several congressional districts. This committee returned reporting that the resolutions be adopted as presented, however, changing the date for the primary to Sept. 19, and for the campaign to open August 6 and conclude on Sept. 4.

Sumter G. H.—August 6. Bishopville—August 7. Eastover—August 8. Brookland (night)—August 10. Hilton (Lexington county)—August 13.

Lexington—August 16. Leesville—August 15. Orangeburg C. H.—August 20. Orangeburg county (places to be designated) August 21, 22 and 23. The Georgetown—August 26. Holly Hill—August 27. Summerville—August 28. Monck's Corner—August 29. Waterboro—September 3. Colleton county (places to be designated)—Sept. 4.

The report of the committee was adopted. The committee agreed to leave to the members of the committee from the Seventh district the work of canvassing the returns and declaring the results.

There was considerable discussion over a proposition by Attorney General Bellinger not to assess the candidates anything so far as the county commissioners are concerned. He held that the assessments by both this committee and the county commissioners was tantamount to ruling a poor man out of the race. The counties put on other assessments, and there were contest expenses, newspaper advertisements, etc.

He told something of the way the thing worked in his own experience. He warned the committee that this was leading to debarring any man who was not wealthy from every race for congress. He was opposed to leaving an unnecessary assessment.

Mr. Tatum agreed somewhat with Mr. Bellinger and Mr. Martin thought that the commissioners should make the assessments.

Mr. Appelt thought that several counties would need money. Mr. T. Y. Williams favored Mr. Bellinger's motion. He said this power of county commissioners was abused in many counties.

Mr. Lee suggested that the successful candidate be required to pay \$500. Let the man who gets the honors and emoluments of the party pay the expenses.

Mr. Appelt wanted to amend so that no county could assess a candidate over \$50 each.

Mr. Bellinger said that the committee must decide not to make any assessments unless leaving it to the counties or the voters. Some counties did not pay any election expenses. The counties inimical to a candidate could assess him out of the race. If the counties were allowed to assess he would move to reconsider the \$50 State committee assessment.

HE IS CONDEMNED.

The State Democratic Committee Asks McLaurin

TO RESIGN HIS SEAT.

Those Who Stood by the Junior Senator Could Not Help Him a Great Deal.

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Resolved, That in addition to taking the regularly prescribed oath to abide by the result of the primary, that all candidates for congress in the special primary pledge themselves to support and advocate, as members of congress, to the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party as promulgated in the national and State platforms; until the same shall have been regularly changed by the action of the party.

Resolved, further, That the candidates shall pledge themselves to support the action of the party caucus.

Mr. Appelt said he had no special objections to these resolutions, but he could not see the necessity for this. The rules set forth the pledge. There was no need now for additional pledges. He told of the action of the last State convention. Senator Tillman had told him that there was no necessity to put in the national Democracy. While he differed with some friends he was not going out of the party. He would support any platform the State or national Democratic party might make, but he would until then urge his own ideas. There was no necessity for an additional pledge.

Mr. Magill said this was a day of advancement. There was nothing in these resolutions to conflict with the constitution or rules of the party. He said that if McLaurin had some special respect for him, even now claiming to be a Democrat, he goes to Charleston and asks the Democratic party by the very name. Even the Republican papers of the country said that the doctrine that he advocated were pure Republican doctrines. His friends are going up and down the State crying that he is a Republican and not a Democrat. McLaurin is bound to the Democratic party by his pledge, bound to 16 to 1 or but and all that if you will. What I want now is for you to pass this resolution and let all Democrats go forth labeled, so that they may know to whom they are voting. Senator Tillman here referred indirectly to McLaurin's conduct earlier by Mr. LaFite, having understood him to say that he had repudiated the 16 to 1 plank.

Mr. LaFite explained that he had misunderstood and explained himself. Mr. LaFite said that he had not repudiated Bryan Democracy and assured that what he had said was preceded by a statement that "if he were a sound money Democrat" he would do so and so.

Senator Tillman then said that a man who professes to be a Democrat and who would not support the Democratic party should not represent the party. Another reason that McLaurin had would be for him and all his friends to use all their efforts, legitimate and illegitimate, to secure the election of commercial Democracy to represent the State of South Carolina in the national congress, by his affiliations and votes in that body, ignored the national Democratic platform and thereby misrepresented his State and his Democratic constituency who elected him. Therefore, he is.

Resolved, That in the event of the conviction of the State Democratic executive committee that Senator J. L. McLaurin, from the standpoint of honesty and self-respect should tender his unqualified resignation immediately.

Mr. Richards said he was aware that the legislature had failed to pass such a resolution, unwisely introduced. He thought that action was a reflection upon the distinguished senior senator from South Carolina. He said he and other people felt that McLaurin was traiting the Democratic party in the dust and he was man enough to say so.

Mr. Appelt moved to lay both resolutions upon the table without debate. Senator Tillman said he hoped no one would attempt to do so here.

Mr. Appelt disclaimed any such intention. Senator Tillman then rose, his eyes flashing and his lips quivering with suppressed feeling. He said that in debate a short time ago a circumstance had arisen that led to the tender of the resignation of McLaurin and himself, and all knew what followed.

"Now we here in this room are either Democrats or we are not. We are the representatives of the Democracy. Had McLaurin, had this man, cast his vote in the United States senate in accordance with the will and desire of the people of this State? Who will dare stand up here and say that he has done so? But I know something about it. He has

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TRUTH ABOUT CUBA.

What Gen. Wood Thinks of the Island and Its People.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

He Says the Cubans are Like Most Other People, No Bitter, Nor Any Worse Than Others.

The current number of The Outlook contains an interview with Gen. Leonard Wood, governor general of Cuba, which is very interesting. It was reported for that journal by Edward Marshall, the American war correspondent who was badly wounded in the battle of Las Guasimas and was transferred for Gen. Wood and approved by him before publication. Gen. Wood begins by declaring that "American writers have written as if we planted a virgin soil when we entered Cuba, as if the first bright flicker of honesty had lighted upon the island when our flag went up, as if intelligence had been unknown there before we bought it with us. All this is wrong. Please observe that it is the president's very close personal friend of the American administration in Cuba, who says this. Surely he has no incentive to make a statement minimizing the influence of his own labors. Gen. Wood continues:

"After the war was over Cuba was of course practically in a state of chaos. A man may be ill without being ignorant and when he is ill he requires the services of a physician, and perhaps of a nurse. He may not become helpless for a time without reflecting upon his rural ability to care for himself and work for others. So it was with Cuba. Torn and raked by war, disorganized, dismissed, disheartened by years of conflict, she was ill when by the act of the American occupation she was helped. It would be folly to say that she is wholly recovered. There are many lingering effects of the trouble through which she had passed, but with her increasing health she will throw off her ailments as easily as we do. I wish I could follow our War of the Rebellion."

"I feel no more concern about the future of this island than I feel about the future of my native State. Its resources are so vast and splendid that prosperity is sure to come in connection with good and honest merchants and planners are intelligent and energetic and under the conditions of peace and industry which have come to them since the close of the war they will hasten the advance of that prosperity."

"This is well said, and it is true. Cuba was crippled because of the wounds, not the vices, of her people."

Gen. Wood declined to discuss the politics of Cuba, saying that there was "good and bad Cuban politics" as there was "good and bad in the politics of any country. When people cry out that there are dishonest men in politics in Cuba," he added, "I wonder if they ever recall to mind the fact that there have been dishonest men in politics at home. A home that, indeed, but it has been made before by closing the mouths of Cuba's eager censurers. Gen. Wood gave this attractive summary of the natural resources of Cuba, resources certain to induce a great immigration, a great investment of capital and a great prosperity:

"No house will stand without foundations, no country can be prosperous unless that prosperity is built upon the God-given resources of fertility and minerals; it is used not for the benefit of the masses, but for the benefit of a few. Take Cuba, province by province. What State in our own land shows a greater variety or a greater wealth of possibilities."

Santiago province perhaps offers the greatest opportunity of development in mines, in coffee, in iron, in copper, in tin, in sugar, in the immense undeveloped areas of the finest sugarcane and enough magnificent land unoccupied to equal the present total output of the island. Fine forests of valuable timber, consisting largely of splendid native hardwoods, and other much mahogany, have never known the ax and are only waiting for development to become a great source of wealth. But Santiago's greatest riches are mineral; its vast deposits of oxide iron, manganese and high grade iron-ore are as rich as any in the world. There are mountains almost made of iron which will run 60 per cent. to the ton when smelted. Less is known about copper in the province, but I know enough to freely state that enormous deposits exist there. Besides this, Santiago province in general is good farming land and offers magnificent agricultural opportunities to settlers. It cannot be said that any part of Cuba has been thoroughly explored; indeed the island may be called a brand new country. Of all the provinces Santiago probably holds the most of the undeveloped wealth, its greatest resources being mineral."

Puerto Principe is a good cattle country. There is also much fine timber standing in its southern part, and much entirely undeveloped wealth in the way of copper and iron-ore. Asphalt is another source of riches in this province. Much of this asphalt is so good that it is used not for paving but for the manufacture of dynamite. The asphalt has not yet been tried for paving, but will be in Havana. Tremendous deposits of asphalt, indeed, exist in many parts of the island, and there are probably many which have not been discovered. There are parts of Cuba, small as the island is, which have not even been prospected. As a matter of fact there is actually room on this island for the explorer, and many surprises lie in wait for coming generations."

The eastern end of Santa Clara province is made up of rich tobacco, coffee, and grazing country. The middle of the province and its western end consist of fine sugar lands. Much of this province is entirely undeveloped. Matanzas and Havana provinces are sugar lands with splendid tobacco plantations in western Havana. I need make no comment on the quality of these tobacco lands. Havana cigars and Cuban tobacco are known and worshipped from one end of the smoking world to the other. Habans smoke

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Met in Annual Session in the City of Columbia

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A Full Discussion of the Plan Proposed for the Reorganization of the State Alliance.

The State Alliance met in Columbia last Wednesday night. The attendance was considerably larger than was expected and all seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. When the roll was called the following delegates from county alliances were present: Dorchester—W. M. Shieder, Florence—W. C. Kelly, Greenwood—P. S. Dew, Lancaster—B. F. Miller, Lexington—James B. Addy, Newberry—L. Keith, Marlboro—Chas. Crowland, Oconee—J. H. Pickett, Orangeburg—J. H. Claffy, Union—A. C. Lytle, York—H. N. Elder.

The following additional delegates from subordinate alliances were also present: Fishdam—W. T. Jeter, Fort—F. A. Hingman, Rightwell—M. K. Frick, Summerville—H. Sargle.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. E. Elder, of York, president; W. N. Felder, of Lexington, vice president and State leader; J. W. Reid, of Roidville, secretary and treasurer; J. E. Nash, of Lanoussier, delegate to National Alliance; A. C. Lytle, of Carlisle, member executive committee to serve three years. President J. C. Alexander of Oconee delivered his annual address to the State Alliance last night.

Brethren of the State Alliance: As usual, it is with much pleasure that I, as a member and a brother in this order, am spared by a Higher Being to urge you here once more. I, in my humble way, have tried to provide over this alliance for two years past. I thank you, brethren, that while I have been honored by the order, and have been treated with the greatest respect by every member, I feel that I have been unable to do the things that I would like to do. I fear that our organization has, in my administration, instead of building up, the cause of this I don't know, unless it is neglect on my part and yours to do our whole duty in encouraging our ranks and helping us fight the battles of our common cause, brethren, when our order was full of overflowing members; they then saw the good works of the alliance and they see it today. The object of our organization was to help the poor, to assist those who were unable to stand alone, purely a charitable thing, yet how many have withdrawn from our ranks; some by death, some by a large majority from causes known by all. In the death of Brother J. W. Stokes our brightest lights has gone out; his seat in our order and in the national congress hall will be hard to fill. He was true man in every sense of the word; true to the emergency, true to his constituents, true to the alliance and true to his God. Let us ever cherish his memory. Now, brethren, let me thank you for having placed the mantle of honor on my shoulders as your president, and on retiring from this seat, I want to assist you in clearing some ground, and I will hope far surpass all that your humble servant has done.

The Alliance devoted its time Wednesday evening to perfecting its organization, electing officers, etc., and to a general discussion of the best plan for the reorganization of the order throughout the State. Looking to the revival of the alliance Mr. Crossland proposed that the directors set aside a part of the interest derived from the alliance fund, now safely invested, to be used to work up subordinate alliances. This plan brought opposition on the ground that the fund and interest was a trust fund and could not be used for organizing work. It was contended on the other hand that it would be for the good of the order and the fund. The matter was freely discussed pro and con and the general disposition was to put an active worker in the field and organize the State Alliance to take active hold of certain business propositions. At this point the Alliance adjourned over to Thursday.

A Narrow Escape. The firing of a shell from the battleship Kearsarge into Newport, R. I., Wednesday discloses culpable carelessness somewhere. It is most fortunate that the shot did no further damage than to break a few of the stones in the new city